

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In order to insure attention to the notices which are published in the Herald, subscribers are requested to send their orders to the office of the Herald, at Broadway and Ann street, New York.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE.—No. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET. LONDON OFFICE.—No. 10, FLEET STREET. AMERICAN EXHIBITS at the International Exposition can be seen by the aid of the Herald, which will be sent to the fair for the purpose of advertising the same.

VOLUME XLIII. NO. 98

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE. SHERMAN'S GARDEN.—GRAND LONDON CIRCUS. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—GRAND LONDON CIRCUS. NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—BRONCO HORSES. BOWERY THEATRE.—POLISH JEW. NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LALAI. STANDARD THEATRE.—FANCHON. BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE EXILES. WEST SIDE THEATRE.—VARIETY. PARK THEATRE.—CHAMPAGNE AND OYSTERS. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. LYON THEATRE.—MILLY DE LA SKELENE. FIFTH AVENUE HALL.—MILLY DE LA SKELENE. WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMACY. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—THE FUNKY BABIES. AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW. NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—CURIOSITIES. ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ART EXHIBITION. FOSTER'S PASTOR.—VARIETY. THEATRE COMIQUE.—A CELEBRATED CASE. GERMANIA THEATRE.—DAS STUFGESCHEN. PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—THE MODERN SECRET. OLYMPIC THEATRE.—SOLDIER'S TRUST. TIVOLI THEATRE.—VARIETY. KUNST BUILDING.—THE SPARKING PHOTOGRAPH.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and fair or partly cloudy, followed by increasing cloudiness and rising temperature. To-morrow it will be partly cloudy or cloudy and warm, probably with light rains.

IF IT BE TRUE, as reported from Washington, that the delay of the government in recognizing Diaz has the effect of stopping the border outrages, it would not be a bad idea to postpone recognition indefinitely.

M. LEON CHOTTEAU is indefatigable in his efforts to bring about improved commercial relations between this country and France. He is now endeavoring to make the statement at Washington see the advantages that would be thereby gained by both countries, which is a by no means easy undertaking.

IT WILL BE SEEN by our London correspondence on another page that war and rumors of war are not the only subjects of thought or discussion in the British metropolis. In a fashionable point of view the season is unusually gay, while art, opera, the drama, literature and athletics occupy a large share of public attention.

Mlle. Volante, the trapeze performer who was shot on the Pawtucket stage, is dead. Such reckless trifling with life ought to be prohibited by law.

DESPATCHES from Europe say that the Khedive threatens to declare his independence if Turkey makes an alliance against England. The plot is beginning to thicken.

THE COACHING SEASON this year promises to be unusually brilliant. Only one vacancy exists in the club, the number being limited to twenty-five. The annual parade takes place next month.

IN THE OPINION of a leading railroad official the St. Louis collision occurred through the carelessness of the engineer, who must have been asleep. The charge has been frequently made by railroad employees that they are compelled to work so many hours that they are unable to stand at their posts. How many hours had this man been at work when the accident took place?

THE CHURCHES.—Yesterday's sermons covered a wide range of thought and discussion. Dr. Hepworth drew a picture of the moral wilderness which materialism would create; Mr. Frothingham attacked the doctrine of the inspiration of the Scriptures and Mr. Talmage defended them; Father Brady and Dr. Armistead preached on temptation, Bishop Andrews on the sufferings of Christ for man and Mr. Beecher on His relation to sinners. The religious use of amusements was pointed out by the Rev. Mr. Walton and the moral lesson of the text "to everything there is a season" was explained by Mr. Alger. Dr. Tyng preached his farewell sermon in St. George's Church.

MR. HENRY BERGH, it will be seen by an interview with him on another page, declines to accept the offer of an eminent city physician to inoculate him with the saliva of a rabid dog for the purpose of deciding the hydrophobia controversy. In printing the letter of the gentleman who desires to experiment upon Mr. Bergh, we opposed the proposition for the reason that Mr. Bergh was entirely too valuable to be sacrificed in this way. Mr. Bergh, however, refuses to accept on entirely different grounds. He thinks the gentleman who wishes to inoculate him is joking and wants to make fun of him. This is a great mistake on the part of Mr. Bergh. In fact, as our correspondent himself says, he will make the ceremony as solemn as a funeral. He is so generous and accommodating that he will furnish even the dog.

THE WEATHER.—The centre of lowest pressure of the great depression which has been overlying the regions east of the Mississippi is moving eastward from Nova Scotia, attended by light rains and increasing northerly winds. The barometer is rising over the lake region, the Eastern and Middle States; is steady in the central valley and Southern districts, but is falling in the West and Southwest, particularly in the Lower Missouri Valley. Rain has fallen on the Atlantic coast north of Cape Cod, and in the West and Southwest. The temperature is a little higher in the Middle and Eastern States. It has risen considerably in the West, but has fallen in the Southwest. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be pleasantly warm and fair or partly cloudy, followed by increasing cloudiness and rising temperature. To-morrow it will be partly cloudy or cloudy and warm, probably with light rains.

Proposed Amendments at Washington.

The two committees charged with contriving a better way—a safer way, we might say—of electing the President and Vice President have lately begun to work, and we have seen a number of projects which have been laid before them. Several of these propose to make the election directly by the people, and this plan is so plausible that we are not surprised to hear that it meets with a good deal of favor. We notice, therefore, with pleasure a minority report opposing this project, submitted to the House committee by Mr. Hilary Herbert, of Alabama, which seems to us to sum up very well the objections to this plan, as well as to meet the objections generally made to continuing the present system of election by States. It is very clear that the framers of the constitution did not expect the Chief Magistrate to be necessarily the representative of a popular majority. If they had wished that they would have so arranged it in the constitution. It is sometimes objected that they did not trust the people, and that in establishing an Electoral College to be chosen by the States and not directly by the people they, in fact, removed the choice of President unduly far from the people. Mr. Herbert replies that in practice the Electoral College almost at once ceased to be an independent body, and its members now do the will of their constituents, so that this complaint has no present force. He also makes a strong practical point when he urges that the present plan of election by States prevents a universal spread of partisan excitement all over the country, because many of the States are always so preponderantly in favor of one party or the other that the result is decided in advance in them, and their people are capable of acting as moderators upon the general excitement. We may add that it was probably with a view of thus moderating the political excitement attending the election of a President that the framers of the constitution devised the plan of an Electoral College; while, of course, in providing that the election should be by States, and not by the general or popular vote, they acted upon a different theory, and recognized the fact that this nation is a federal body.

We do not suppose that Congress or the States will approve an amendment making the President elective by a popular vote; and we suggest, therefore, to those members of the two committees who are, like Mr. Herbert, opposed to this change, that they shall take care to perfect an amendment of their own, proposing such other changes as are necessary. The most important of these is the one term clause, making a President ineligible for re-election. This is not merely advisable but necessary for the purification of our politics. An ambitious man in the Presidential chair is sure to scheme for a second or third term, and in doing so he is certain to serve not the country but his party, who, with him, will make what we have seen under the late administration, a close corporation which abandons statesmanship for machine politics and loses the power of framing policies for the country's service because it is intent only on retaining control in its own hands.

Whether the Presidential term should be lengthened is a question on which opinions are divided. We think it a matter of comparatively small importance, though we should be glad to see the term made six years. What is wanted by this country is greater permanence of policy, and a longer Presidential term would perhaps give this, though biennial instead of annual sessions of Congress would better achieve the desired result; and it may be urged against lengthening the Presidential term that so long as patronage is so great as now the longer term would greatly intensify the excitement of a Presidential election. The founders of our government undoubtedly had greater fears for the permanence of our institutions from partisan strife than from any other cause. Washington solemnly warned his countrymen in the Farewell Address against this danger; he and his contemporaries had seen and felt the extremes to which partisan bitterness could go, and it is clear that they all, unless Jefferson be perhaps excepted, thought it necessary to the safety of the country that all possible means should be used to preserve the country against this peril. If we look back only to the election of 1876 we shall perhaps think them to have been wise. Certainly the mere pecuniary loss to the country caused by the interruption of business by the intense excitement during the last Presidential canvass is a serious matter without counting in the demoralization and the bad passions temporarily aroused. Looking at the question from this point of view some question might even be said in favor of shortening the Presidential term.

But next in importance to the one term amendment we are inclined to place an amendment prohibiting Congress from special legislation and assigning all private claims to the adjudication of special courts. If to this could be added another greatly decreasing the Executive patronage a real benefit would be conferred on the country. As to the first suggestion, Congress is undoubtedly overworked. It can no longer do anything well because the number of subjects claiming its attention has become too vast. It deals with no important questions thoroughly because there are too many subjects pressing upon it. According to some accounts nearly four thousand bills, petitions, &c., of various kinds have been presented at this session. Of these by far the greater number, of course, are private bills, a large proportion of which, no doubt, deserve attention, but cannot get it; so that petitioners for justice reappear year after year, and practical men have come to consider a claim against the government as worse than a case of smallpox. If all such claims were referred to proper courts they could be rapidly decided, and Congress would be relieved of a burden which now forces it to be inefficient. As to special legislation of other kinds, such as the grant of special privileges, nearly all the States have found it necessary to prohibit such to their Legislatures, and Congress ought also

to be denied the power to make such grants. When we come to the question of patronage we are inclined to adopt the party cry of years ago:—"The patronage of the Executive has increased, is increasing and ought to be diminished." In fact, the best way to reform the civil service is to lessen the number of office-holders. It will be a happy day for the country when renewed prosperity and a reformed tariff enable us to dispense with the internal revenue and strike off at once the whole machinery of that department. But in the meantime members of Congress can do no better service to the country than to consider ways of lessening the federal patronage, and it is to such subjects as these that we would like to direct their attention.

Compromise Schemes in Europe.
In the proposition for compromise that comes from Vienna may be seen, if not an immediate way out of the difficulties, that environ the parties to the Eastern dispute, at least a disposition to find a way without war. By this proposition an attempt is made to satisfy the demands of all parties without disregarding the susceptibilities of any. It contemplates Russia, Austria and England as entitled to equal consideration in the partition of Turkey in Europe; for although Russia did all the fighting by which the Sultan's sovereignty was destroyed the authors of the plan probably assume that Austria and England are entitled to as great a reward for standing still as Russia for her activity, and there is so much reason in that view that the success of her activity was due to their passive attitude. Hence the proposition for a three-fold division of Turkey in Europe—a northern, a western and a southern; a Bulgarian, a Slavic and a Grecian province—to be respectively under the protection of Russia, Austria and England, and all to be guaranteed autonomy and administrative reforms. For England's advantage this would deprive Russia of authority in a country with extensive coasts on the Aegean Sea; for Austria's advantage it would give her a hold on the Slavic countries that are near her without disturbing her present equilibrium by the incorporation of those provinces with the Austrian Empire—a step to which she would feel herself impelled by necessity if all Bulgaria were to be occupied by Russian troops. Russia would have no advantage in this as compared with the settlement of the Treaty of San Stefano, for one of the other propositions of this plan is that all issues as to the Danube and the straits shall remain as they were before the war. One of the points as to the Danube is the possession of the country at its mouth—the case, therefore, of Bessarabia. Russia would be stopped by the plan, therefore, in that respect, and her territorial indemnity in Asia would have to be guarded by guarantees for England in India. It is thought probable that if England makes any proposal it will be one far different from the above. But in this shape Russia will not accept it. However, the disposition to make any propositions shows that the claims and objections on either side are susceptible of some abatement and that it is not yet time to despair of peace.

Moses in Difficulty.
The gentlemen who recently held power in the South do not seem to be destined to wear their laurels in peace now that they have withdrawn into private life. The New Orleans prosecutions, although partially a failure, have not yet ended. Several distinguished carpet-bag ex-officials are at the present moment enjoying the free hospitality of their adopted States in public establishments, and now ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, turns up under lock and key at our own Police Headquarters, where he is held on a warrant of arrest under a requisition from Governor Wade Hampton, who requests the pleasure of his company in the State over which he recently ruled, to answer a charge of forgery. We hope, for the sake of Governor Moses, that the charge may not be substantiated. But we suppose he will be compelled to bend his steps southward to meet it. If he were in Washington he might personate the rôle of a persecuted individual, and Governor Hampton would be denounced for endeavoring to revive sectional animosities in demanding his surrender. But our New York Governor will doubtless regard a charge of forgery as a matter to be investigated by the criminal courts of the State in which the crime is alleged to have been committed, and will not look upon the requisition as a political instrument. New York is a pleasant city to live in, but Moses must go back to South Carolina. We see no help for it.

Mrs. Tom Donnelly Ri Jon.
It is not of essential importance what her name is. If she is called plainly and prosaically Susan Donnelly persons capable of appreciating the annals of the poor may form to themselves a more vivid picture of the plain sister doing her share in the battle against want; and if she flares under the extravagant and Chinese-like designation of Tom Ri Jon the fact only indicates one of the little bits of strategy, one of the simpler ruses incident to the great battle. But by whatever name she may be known she appears to be temporarily suppressed. Committed to prison till she shall pay a fine that exceeds the limit of her financial resources—and this for an assault "on a man"—the poor pedler of printed nonsense, the poor woman struggling to support her children, furnishes in her fate an illustration of the manhood, the courtesy, the good nature and good manners of some specimens of the animal that must pass under the common designation of man, as this animal appears in the streets of a great city. One of the worst forms of the tyranny of the mob is the intolerance of coarse ignorance for whatever differs from what it is in the daily habit of seeing. It is a habit that humanity possesses in common with the lower animals not to permit what is strange. Cattle will run out of the field one of their number whose horns have been made less dangerous by some queer contrivance, and hogs will not permit the association of brother hogs in whom they perceive any departure from the common type. On an instinct of this low grade men insult

other men in the street if they do not like their hats, and insult women if they cannot comprehend the reasons that incline them to adopt a garb calculated to attract attention. That this kind of men can rule the streets is not a good sign.

A Horrible Calamity.
One of those terrible visitations that occasionally send a thrill of horror through the whole community occurred in Steuben county at an early hour yesterday morning. The insane department of the Poorhouse at Bath, in that county, was found to be on fire about one o'clock, and the flames spread so rapidly that even if the unfortunate inmates had been in full possession of their senses the escape of all would have been impossible. There were nearly seventy pauper lunatics in the building at the time of the disaster, and the scene when these afflicted creatures were awakened suddenly from their uncertain rest to face the burning flames and smoke must have been fearful in the extreme. Fifteen males and ten females perished in the fire, one inmate was badly injured in endeavoring to escape, and about forty were saved. The wild terror that prevailed must have rendered the rescue even of this number most difficult, and it is surprising under the circumstances that death did not reap a larger harvest. The plain statement of the facts suffices to convey to the mind a full sense of the horror of the calamity.

The building was fired by one of the afflicted inmates—a man who was subject to fits, but who was not regarded as a dangerous lunatic. He was allowed to smoke and to have a light in his room or cell, and it is supposed that he set fire to his bed, but whether by accident or design does not appear. It certainly seems singular that any such license should be allowed to the inmate of a madhouse containing seventy lunatics, however harmless he might be considered. Indeed, the fact that the man was subject to fits should alone have prevented him from being intrusted with a light, since he must have been liable to an attack at any moment. The explanation of the cause of the fire does not speak well for the prudence and judgment of those in charge of the building, and the matter ought to be thoroughly investigated. A superintendent of a lunatic asylum who would allow an inmate to burn a light in his room at one o'clock in the morning would almost seem to be a fit subject for treatment himself. But after the bed was in flames where were the watchmen that they did not discover the fire before it had acquired such fearful ascendancy? In such an institution there ought to be night watchmen in all parts of the building. If such regulations do not exist the county authorities are censurable. If they do exist the watchmen could not have faithfully discharged their duties. In any case so terrible an event should not be suffered to pass without a searching inquiry into its causes, if only that precautions may be taken to prevent the occurrence of similar calamities in the future.

The Incarceration of Tramps.
Ominous with calamity is the first important event of the tramp season. In one barn of New Jersey at least two individuals of this important fraternity have been reduced to cinders. Perhaps many more were so completely reduced that even their cinders are undiscoverable, while others still alive were severely injured. Many plans have been proposed from time to time for freeing infested districts from these unwelcome pilgrims, but none has yet been suggested that can compare for a moment in effectiveness with this process of incineration. Your calcined or incinerated tramp no longer has that unpleasant odor so unnecessary to human; he no longer offends the eye as the only object in the landscape that the last rain did not wash; he no longer reaches the kitchen at the precise moment when such an apparition is most untimely, and he neither bullies lone women nor whines his beggary at men—in short, he is a tramp in the most satisfactory and unobjectionable state. But this disposition of tramps is expensive, unless the remedy can be applied at burns much favored by the fraternity. To burn a barn full of hay in order to cure only three or four tramps is more expensive than it would be to send them all to Europe as ministers plenipotentiary. We would therefore recommend to tramps not to smoke too freely in the hay, and not to permit a tinkering to come in, unless there are at least twenty of them in one place. Economy forbids the sacrifice of a barn for a smaller number.

Perils of Correspondents.
The demand made by the British government for the delivery of the murderers of Mr. Ogle, the London Times' correspondent at the seat of the insurrection in Thessaly, is one which will be applauded throughout the civilized world. No man runs the risk of his life with less ostentation than the average newspaper man, and among such exciting scenes as are now transpiring in the old Greek province the news gatherer must take unusual chances. That Mr. Ogle was murdered by the Turks there is every reason to believe, but whether by bashi-bazouks for the sake of plunder or by the regulars for his presumed opinions is not very clear. However that may be, the action of the British Vice Consul in boldly demanding the surrender of his slayers will intimate pretty clearly to the Turks that with a British subject engaged in his legitimate duty of collecting news it is dangerous to meddle.

Bunch Shows.
The bunch shows of dogs held within the past few years in New York, St. Louis, Boston and other cities have been successful and interesting. Such exhibitions, when properly conducted, encourage the breeding of good dogs by exciting emulation among the owners, as well as by bringing them together and spreading information among breeders. The next show is to be given under the auspices of the Westminster Kennel Club at Gilmore's Garden, on May 14 and the three following days. It will probably be one of the most imposing ever held in this country, both on account of the number of dogs exhibited and the beauty

and perfection of the animals. There has been a marked improvement in breeding and training in America of late years, and we can now show as handsome and as clever dogs as can be found in any country. But some complaint is made by individual breeders and owners that in these bunch shows the kennel clubs have an undue advantage, and that it is almost hopeless for an outsider to expect to carry off a prize. The clubs show as bodies and not by their separate members, and they thus have a wide range of animals to select from, with which the owner of one or two dogs can scarcely hope to compete. This is calculated to discourage individual exhibitors, who, while they may not care for the amount of the prize, do covet the honor of the ribbon. It has been thought, too, that the judges incline toward the kennel clubs rather than toward single owners, but this is doubtless a misconception. It would, however, be more satisfactory if two sets of prizes should be awarded; one for kennels and one for private or individual owners and breeders. This would be fair to all, and as the object of the shows is to encourage and improve breeding and training, the more satisfactory they can be made to all exhibitors the better.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following Americans are registered at the Paris office of the Herald:—George Young, Boston. Louis H. Kexer, Baltimore. John E. Chapman, Portland, Me. Henry De Mars Seze, Detroit, Mich. A. P. Hennings, New York, Grand Hotel. Miss M. F. Little, New York, Grand Hotel. Dr. T. Blackstone, Ohio, No. 11 Rue Colosse. Charles F. Vail, New York, Hotel Commerce. Mrs. A. Conover and children, Washington, D. C. O. O'Reilly, New York, No. 5 Avenue Imperatrice. Dr. S. J. Davis and wife, New York, Grand Hotel. James Arthur Freeze, Canada, No. 8 Rue Vaugirard. Samuel B. Smith, New York, No. 6 Rue Castiglione. Alexander Rodgers, Washington, D. C., Hotel Splendide.

Commodore Charles H. Baldwin, United States Navy, Hotel Athenee. Ivan G. Granishnikoff and wife, New York, No. 6 Rue Castiglione. Auguste H. Girard Casperis, Washington, D. C., Hotel Splendide. Richard C. McCormick, Commissioner General for the United States to the Paris Exposition, Hotel Splendide.

At Malis at a carnival ball Lady Petersham appeared as an officer of hussars, this being the first time that most of the officers had a chance to see her in top boots. Princeton College graduates the greatest number of policemen.

General Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, is at the St. James Hotel. Beautiful London ladies permit their photographs to be placed on exhibition. Mr. G. W. Curtis evidently does not like the Howards of the Senate.

A Tennessee lady has a grammar which was used by Henry Clay when he was a boy. Homely women in a theatre box always sit where they may be laughed at by the audience.

Councillor A. P. de Carvalho Borges, Brazilian Minister at Washington, is at the Buckingham Hotel. Sir Captain Crompton was knocked down last week he has been singing, "I'm fastened and torn."

Tennyson regards the acting of the German Neville Morris as a revelation; the women rave about him, and the calico critics hate him. Spurgeon is solid, and has close-cut dark hair and full beard. He wears a soft hat drawn over his face. His great voice is as mellow as ever.

At a bear fighting at Sandown some eminent ladies of fashion acted so indiscreetly that they were compared with women of tarnished names. The directors of the Great Western Railway, England, say that a fair average day's work for a horse is seven miles an hour for eight hours a day.

The Queen likes Colonel Valentine Baker Pacha. He is regarded his place in London society, but the lady whom he drunkenly insulted is feeling as badly as ever.

London Fun.—"Landlady—I'm sure I hope you're comfortable, sir! I do so dislike charging my lodgers. When I get a nice single gentleman I could keep him forever."

The Vestry of the Monumental Church of Richmond, Va., has called the Rev. G. Armstrong, of Wheeling, W. Va., to the pastorate of that church, and he has accepted.

In the daily record of callers at the White House one seldom sees the names of other republican Senators than Matthews and Burdette. The most frequent Senatorial callers seem to be Matthews and Gordon.

London World.—"There is no enterprise in the world which for its success requires such a combination of mental and mechanical powers, of organization, of administrative skill, of business-like aptitude, political knowledge, experience of the world and literary judgment as a newspaper."

A reader who writes a very ladylike hand asks which is the more dramatic expression in life—that of Riquelme in drawing the circle, or that of Othello in saying, "No more be officer of mine?" To tell the truth, we think that the most dramatic expression was when Mrs. Potiphar said, "Joseph, I will make thee a bishop."

London Truth.—"Two gentlemen were travelling last week on the railroad between Ems and Ehrenbreitstein. One picked up a purse containing money, and asked his companion whether it belonged to him. 'Sir,' observed the German, 'you must be an Englishman, because so German ever picked up a purse and said anything about it.' My correspondent, who sends me the above story, rejoices to think that our national character has not lost its prestige. But may not the German have perceived by his companion's accent that he was an Englishman, and wished to pay him a compliment? Moreover, the German seems to me to have been as honest as the Englishman, otherwise he would promptly have kept the purse was his."

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—DOWNSON'S NINTH REGIMENT BAND.

The above admirable organization last night gave another of its popular Sunday concerts which of late have attracted so many of our citizens to the Grand Opera House. Judging from results the aim of the management has thus far been successful in familiarizing the public with some of the best musical selections and in inviting attention to them under cover of low prices and comfortable seats. The audiences are generally excellent and at all times appreciative. The programme last night was as follows:—Overture, "Die Fieschische." Rehearsal. Downson's Ninth Regiment Band. "Golden Bell," caprice, concert (new). Sidney Smith; instrumented for the Ninth Regiment Band by D. L. Downson. Song, "Will of the Wisp," Cherry, Mr. James Harton. Romanza, "Einer d'Amor," Donizetti, Mr. R. S. Glover. "Patriotic Waltz Song," J. N. Pattison, Miss Agnes M. Sheehan. Gems from the operas, "Trovatore," "Traviata," "Rigoletto" and others, Verdi, Downson's Ninth Regiment Band. "The Duke of Blue," Downson, Ninth Regiment Drum Corps and Band. Piano solo, "Lullaby," (Wallace), Webb, Miss Henrietta Markstein. Song, "Let Me Dream Again," Sullivan, Miss Agnes M. Sheehan. Violon solo, "Le Carnaval de Rome," Wienawski, Mr. Carl Lauer. Descriptive song, "The Little Boat," H. Russell, Mr. T. B. Bennett. Introduction and grand chorale, "The Heathen," Wagner, Downson's Ninth Regiment Band. The Fieschische waltz was prettily rendered by Miss Agnes M. Sheehan, and called for an encore. Mrs. Downson's piano was a fine one. This lady evidently possesses a fine cultivated taste, but the Grand Opera House is trying upon the qualities of any debutante, and it is not fair to judge of them on a first performance. She was accompanied by Mr. J. N. Pattison. A piano solo from "Lullaby" was admirably given by Miss Henrietta Markstein, and the other artists acceptably filled their respective parts. The Ninth Regiment Band has rarely played better. Such a collection of good performers could scarcely be otherwise than well.

"The Bohemian Girl" is to be repeated to-night by

the English Opera Company, when Mme. Anne Granger Dow makes her first appearance. On Wednesday "Trovatore" is to be given, with Messrs. Fritz and Hien in the cast. On Friday "The Bohemian Girl" will be again presented, with the three prima donnas, who sing for the benefit of Mrs. Anna Granger Dow, and the matinee on Saturday Mrs. Florence Knox Rice will make her debut as Ascanio, in "Trovatore." In the evening of Saturday the opera of "Martha" will be given.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

French comedy is to be played at the Lyceum Theatre this evening.

Mr. J. B. Studdy is playing at the Bowry this week as Hans Mathis in the "Polish Jew."

Miss Sara Jewett will receive a benefit at the Union Square Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, the 23rd of April. At the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, the "Corsican Brothers" has been followed this week by a revival of "Pauline."

A new spectacular burlesque entitled "Sin-for-Lies in the Hall of Montezuma," said to be very funny, will be put on the boards of Niblo's to-night.

The Vocal Union of New York, of which Mr. Lloyd Aspinwall is President, will give their second concert at Chatterbox Hall on Thursday evening next.

The orchestra of the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, is becoming famous as the best in any theatre in the country. Mr. Simon Hasler is the director.

Morning theatricals are the latest novelty in Paris. An hour of cheap entertainment between eleven and one o'clock would not be a bad investment of time to New York idlers.

Mr. P. S. Gilmore has received a cable despatch from the advance agent of his band saying, "Positive success awaits you." The band will leave New York on the 4th of May.

One of Edmond About's protégés is a hotel waiter, whom he accidentally discovered possessed a fine voice. The singer has recently made his debut at the National Grand Opera House, Paris.

A Boston critic says that Solenne had a mouth which held her berran spellbound, but that Alice Oates does the same thing with "cheek." The latter has been doing opera bouffe at the "Fib."

Mr. Henry E. Abbey, the manager, has made proposals for the premises in Twenty-second street, adjoining the Park Theatre, with a view to the enlargement of his now popular place of amusement.

One of the most charming of our resident professional narpists is Miss E. Sloman. At the Millard concert she was recalled four times, and was warmly complimented by the well known maestro, Dr. Damrosch. Lotta takes of reappearing at the Park Theatre. She is one of the richest actresses on the stage. She draws interest on upwards of \$200,000 of government bonds, and yet can't keep away from the footlights.

It is rumored in musical circles that a string orchestra of sixty pieces is to be organized—partly in Europe and partly in America—to give a series of popular and cheap concerts here, commencing in October.

Beeboven, although apparently gruff and morose in manner, possessed a sweet nature and a kind heart. His deafness, an affliction which he keenly felt, made him hasty in manner and despondent in mind, but it never hardened his heart.

On Monday evening, April 29, Mr. John Levine, who has been so long connected with the management at Steinway Hall, will be the recipient of his third annual benefit concert, on which occasion Theodore Thomas and his orchestra will appear.

The new cast of "The Exiles," at the Broadway Theatre, includes Messrs. Dampler and Plympton, Misses Kate Girard, Dora Goldthwaite and Annie Edmondson. The play ran with unusual smoothness on Saturday night, and is to be continued during the week.

Signora Gulla Mario, the wife of Mr. J. F. Folk, the well known actor, recently made her debut in Don Pasquale at the San Carlo, Naples. The Neapolitan journals speak of her as possessing a fine soprano voice and a beautiful face, both of which combined to secure for her applause in all of her roles.

In the days of Charles Kean it used to be said that that actor wished to see his company reduced to himself and a ballet. This is one of the secrets of Mr. Irving's triumph in Louis XIV., where he retains possession of the stage and stands in front of acrobats who serve no purpose but to put his figure into bold relief.

An old theatre goer, who numbers his years by generations, is having the playbills of his boyhood photographed, in order that he may enjoy once more the associations attached to early life. It is not a bad idea. There is a wonderful commingling of gas, orange peel and peanuts in the old yellow-stained souvenirs of pit and gallery.

Mr. C. H. Dittman has resumed the management of the Oratorio Society of New York. On the 24th inst. "Elijah" will be sung at a public rehearsal. The soloists of the occasion are Miss Eugene Pappas, Miss Mary E. Turner, soprano; Miss Adelaide Phillips, contralto; Alice Bischoff, tenor; Myron A. Whitney and A. E. Stoddard, bass.

The following compositions of Rudolph Aronson have been accepted by Commissioner McCormick to be performed at the Salle de Trocadero during the Paris Exposition:—"The March Trompade," "A Village Fete," fantasia for orchestra, in four numbers, and "Lafayette March," for military band. Mr. Aronson sails for Europe on the 15th of May to superintend the rehearsal.

To-morrow evening a vocal and instrumental concert will be given at Steinway Hall for the benefit of the Victor Emmanuel Monument Fund. Miss Clara Morris is announced to recite two poems. The affair is under the management of the following gentlemen:—L. L. Albion, A. E. Grant, G. Rizzo, A. Bendersli, C. Moderati, A. Terriani, M. Bins, G. Morisani and G. Torroni.

Mme. Vestris sang "A Song of Sappho" in "Prince Charming" with as much delicious grace as seventy aetho would have done at twenty. When Charles Matthews found her she was threescore and ten and peerless in extravagance. The veteran actor took her to his heart and home and she remained fresh and fair as long as she lived; but when people, they say, saw her corpse, they marvelled at it. There was nothing but bone, paint, enamel and dry skin.

Mr. William Davidge, the well known comedian, was the recipient of a graceful compliment the other day, at the hands of some of his fellow professionals in Philadelphia. Last Friday afternoon, at the Philadelphia Museum, which is managed by William Davidge, Jr., the veteran comedian's son, he was presented with a handsome gold-headed monogram cane, the donors being Robert McWade, Charles A. Wang, E. Mason, Jr., Frank Jennings, John B. Porter and William Davidge, Jr.

"Charles, or a Fool and His Money," by Henry J. Byron, the English playwright, will probably follow "The Aldermen" at the Park Theatre. The latter play employs eighteen artists—ten gentlemen and eight ladies. Among them are James Lewis, W. J. Lemoine, E. F. Thorne, W. H. Bailey, J. G. Saville, T. R. Riggs (who, as Hudson, made such a successful character part in "Our Bechamel"), W. H. Cullington, Miss Sidney Cowell, Jennie Murdoch, Florence Novis, Nellie Brown, from Wallack's Theatre; Lucy Metcalf, Alice Windham, Kate Singleton and Mrs. Chapman.

The sale of season tickets for the Cincinnati May Musical Festival will commence on Monday, April 14. During Monday and Tuesday the choice of seats will be disposed of at auction; but purchasers will be limited to ten tickets each. There are indications that the demand will be large. The hall has seats for 4,200 persons, with standing room for as many more. The hotels are already receiving orders for rooms for the festival week. Work on the great organ is being pushed day and night to insure its completion before the opening of the festival, which takes place on the 14th of May.

The following are the whereabouts of the parties undermentioned during the present week:—Jarvis P. Palmer's "Circus Tour" will be at Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williams, "Struck Oil," W. R. Palmer manager, Albany, N. Y.; Augustus Daly's Company, with Fanny Davisport, Baltimore; Milton Noble and company, "Phenix," Boston; Union Square Company, of New York, under Shook & Palmer, Cincinnati; Frank E. Aiken's company, with Genevieve Rogers, "Maud Miller," Corry, Pa.; Joseph Murphy and company, "Kerry Gow," Syracuse and Troy, N. Y.; Kate Claxton and company, Fort Wayne, Danville and Evansville; Colville's Folly Company, Chicago; John T. Raymond and company, Oswego and Syracuse, N. Y.; "Celebrated Gypsies," under J. W. Collier, Fall River and Taunton; Grover's "Old Boarding House" Company, Boston; Johnson & Crane's Company, "Our Bechamel," Springfield, Mass.; "Household," "Shagbark" Combination, under R. S. Stevens, Fultonville, Little Falls and Hlen, N. Y.